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ABSTRACT

This document lists 61 occupations, each followed by a summary which gives highlights of job qualifications and training and employment trends (1974-1985) from the "Occupational Outlook Handbook." It is noted that special talents, attitudes, and personal characteristics not mentioned in this publication may be needed for many occupations and that suggestions for employment opportunities reflect conditions foreseen over the 1974-1985 period for the entire nation, for any single year or any specific locality. The number of people employed in each occupation in 1974 is also included. The 61 occupations are listed under the following broader categories: Industrial production and related occupations (foundry, machining, printing, and other); office occupations (clerical, banking, insurance, administrative); service occupations (cleaning, protective services, and other services); sales occupations (automobile, automobile service, insurance, models, real estate, and wholesale trade); construction occupations; occupations in transportation activities; scientific and technical occupations; mechanics and repairers; health occupations (dental, medical technologist, and other); and art, design, and communications-related occupations. (ML)

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Jobs for Which a High School Education Is Usually Required

U.S. Department of Labor
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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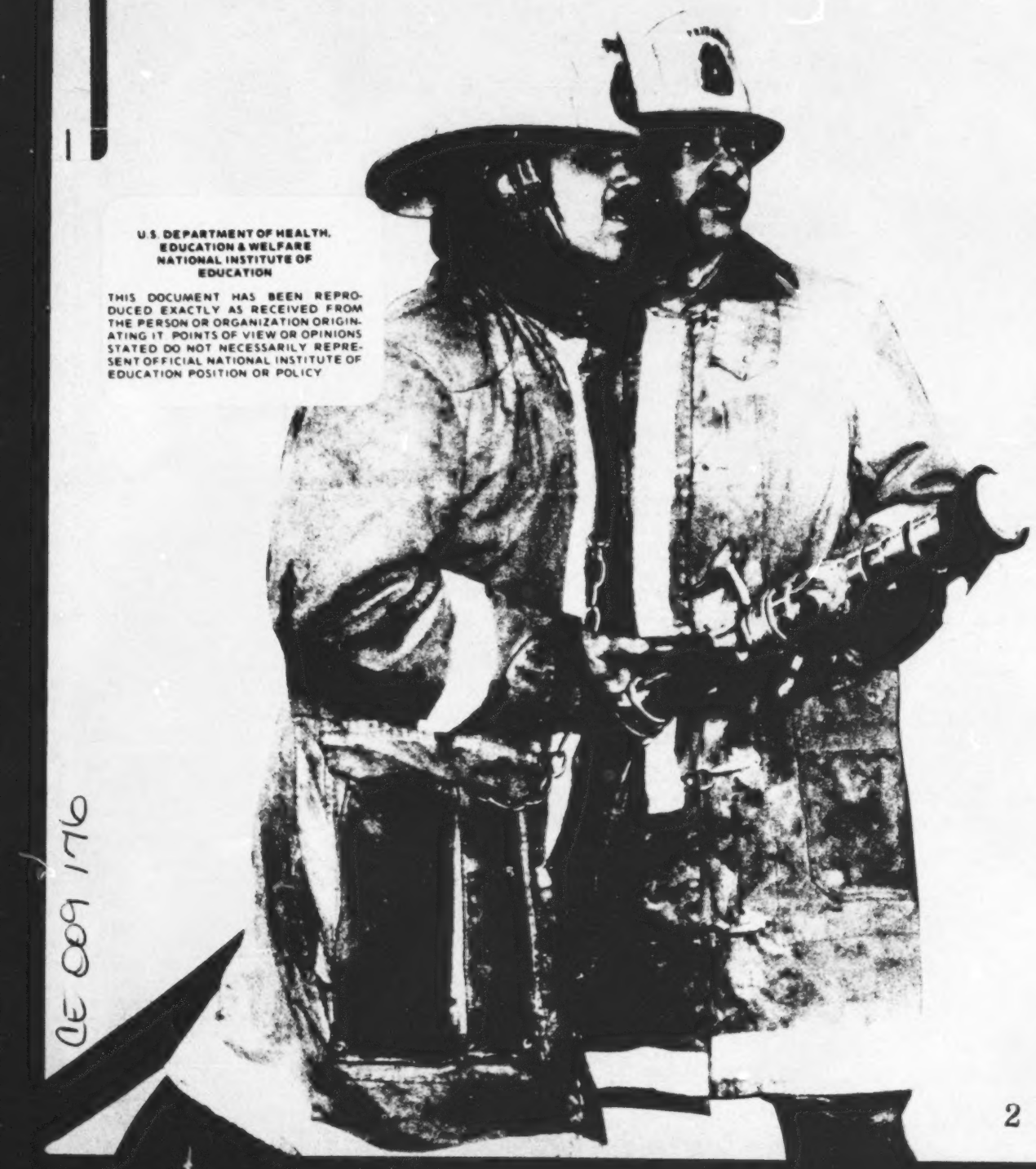

AE 009 176

Jobs for Which a High School Education Is Usually Required

If you have finished high school, you have probably developed many skills and traits that will be useful in looking for a job. But you will have lots of company, too. In 1974, about 7 out of every 10 workers had a high school education or more. Approximately 2.8 million persons completed high school in 1974. With a high school diploma in your hand, you should be able to compete for a wide variety of jobs. About three-fourths of the jobs which will open up between 1974 and 1985 will not require a college degree. But remember that, given a choice, employers will usually choose the applicant with the most education and training.

The summaries which follow give only highlights of job qualifications and employment trends described in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. Special talents, aptitudes, and personal characteristics not mentioned here may be necessary for many occupations. Also, remember that the comments in the "Employment Opportunities. . ." column reflect conditions foreseen over the 1974 to 1985 period for the entire Nation. As a result, the comments do not necessarily reflect employment opportunities in any single year or in any specific locality.

The 1976-77 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* contains the following information for 850 occupations:

Nature of the work
Places of employment
Training, other qualifications, and advancement
Employment outlook
Earnings and working conditions
Sources of additional information

The *Handbook* is published every 2 years by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Copies may be purchased for $7 from any regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See back cover for addresses.

A list of reprints about jobs for which a high school education is usually required appears at the end of this pamphlet. You may use the listing to order reprints. *The cost of each reprint is 35¢.*

Reprints of other occupations described in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* also are available separately at 35¢ except reprint number 154 which is 45¢. A complete set of the 155 reprints may be purchased for $55. For a free list of all reprints, write to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Occupational Outlook Service
GAO Building
Washington, D.C. 20212

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Industrial Production and Related Occupations		
Foundry Occupations		
Patternmakers (20,500)	Most learn through 5-year apprenticeship. Due to the high degree of skill and wide range of knowledge needed, learning the trade on the job is difficult.	Little or no change in employment is expected, due to the increased use of metal patterns and other technical improvements in patternmaking. Most of the relatively small number of openings created by replacement needs will be for metal patternmakers instead of wood patternmakers.
Machining Occupations		
All-Round Machinists (335,000)	A 4-year apprenticeship is best way to learn trade, but many learn on the job.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to expansion of metal-working activities and the rising demand for machined goods such as automobiles, appliances, and industrial products.
Instrument Makers (Mechanical) (5,500)	Most learn through 4-year apprenticeship; some advance from other machining jobs.	Employment is expected to increase at a slower rate than the average for all occupations, due to laborsaving technological innovations. Very few job opportunities.
Setup Workers (Machine Tools) (50,000)	Must be all-round machinist or skilled machine tool specialist (who has usually learned his trade through apprenticeship.)	Despite growth in consumer and industrial demand for machined goods, the increasing use of numerically controlled machine tools will result in slower than average employment growth. Most opportunities will arise from replacement needs.
Tool and Die Makers (170,000)	Enter a 4-year apprenticeship or long-term training on the job.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as a result of expansion in metalworking industries.
Printing Occupations		
Bookbinders and Related Workers (35,000)	Usually a 4- or 5-year apprenticeship after high school.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, because of the increasing mechanization of bindery operations.
Composing Room Occupations (165,000)	Most compositors learn trade through 6-year apprenticeship. Some learn on the job. Tape-perforating machine operators usually learn typing in high school or business school.	Employment is expected to decline due to the use of high-speed phototypesetting and typesetting computers requiring fewer operators than traditional methods. For the few thousand openings annually resulting from replacement needs, best prospects for those who have completed post-high school programs in printing technology.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Electrotypers and Stereotypers (4,000)	Usually a 5- or 6-year apprenticeship.	Employment is expected to decline as a result of offset printing and other laborsaving developments. Opportunities will be very scarce in this small occupation.
Lithographic Occupations (85,000)	Usually a 4- or 5-year apprenticeship after high school.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, as offset presses are increasingly used in place of letter presses. Best prospects for those who have completed post-high school programs in printing technology.
Photoengravers (17,000)	Usually a 5-year apprenticeship.	Employment is expected to decline as a result of the advent of offset printing, which requires no photoengraving, and other technological advances. Limited opportunities in this occupation.
Printing Press Operators and Assistants (140,000)	Usually a 2- to 5-year apprenticeship. Some learn through on-the-job and technical school training.	Despite the increased use of faster, more efficient presses, employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations because of growth in the volume of printed materials. Particularly good outlook for web-press operators.
Other Industrial Production and Related Occupations		
Blue-Collar Worker Supervisors (1,460,000)	Usually must have spent years learning skills on the job. Ability to motivate employees, command respect, and get along with people especially helpful. One or two years of college or technical school preferred.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations. Most of the increase in employment due to the expansion of nonmanufacturing industries. Competition for supervisory jobs usually is keen. Best prospects for workers who have leadership ability, plus some college.
Forge Shop Occupations (65,000)	Most learn skills on the job. 4-year apprenticeships for skilled jobs such as diesinker, heat treater, hammer operator, hammersmith, and press operator. Courses in geometry, drafting, and shopwork helpful.	Despite the expansion in industries that use forgings, particularly automobile and energy-related industries, employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, because of improved forging techniques and equipment.
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians (22,000)	Training may be obtained on the job, through apprenticeship programs, or vocational schools. Some States require licenses.	Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, due to the rising demand for eyeglasses.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Stationary Engineers (193,000)	Many learn on the job, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended. A number of States and cities require a license.	Little or no change in employment is expected because of the increased use of more powerful and more centralized equipment in factories, powerplants, and other buildings. However, several thousand openings will arise annually due to replacement needs.
Office Occupations		
Clerical Occupations		
Bookkeeping Workers (1,700,000)	Post-high school education sometimes preferred. Courses in business arithmetic and bookkeeping useful.	Employment is expected to increase at a slower rate than the average for all occupations, because of increasing automation in recordkeeping. Most job openings will result from replacement needs.
Collection Workers (63,000)	High school courses in psychology and speech useful. Most training is on the job.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, as the continued expanded use of credit results in increasing numbers of delinquent accounts. Best opportunities in collection agencies and retail trade firms.
File Clerks (275,000)	Business courses, particularly typing, are sometimes required. Some on-the job training usually necessary.	Increased demand for recordkeeping should result in some job openings. However, employment is not expected to grow as fast as in past years due to the increasing use of computers to arrange, store, and transmit information. Most job openings will be created by replacement needs.
Hotel Front Office Clerks (54,000)	Clerical skills, including typing and bookkeeping, helpful.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as new hotels and motels are built. Most openings, however, will result from replacement needs.
Office Machine Operators (170,000)	Some on-the-job training usually provided. Business school training helpful. Specialized training needed for some jobs.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, as a result of more centralized, computerized recordkeeping and processing systems.
Receptionists (460,000)	Business courses as well as some college training useful.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to the expansion of firms providing business, personal, and professional services. Because the work is of a personal nature, prospects should not be affected by automation.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Secretaries and Stenographers (3,300,000)	High school courses in typing and shorthand or post-high school course in business subjects helpful. Shorthand reporters generally complete 2-year post-high school course.	The increasing use of dictating machines will limit opportunities for office stenographers. Very good prospects for skilled shorthand reporters and secretaries.
Statistical Clerks (325,000)	Courses in business arithmetic, bookkeeping, and typing are helpful.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as numerical data increasingly are used to analyze and control activities in business and government. Some routine positions may be eliminated by the increased use of computers.
Typists (1,000,000)	Must meet certain requirements of accuracy and speed (generally 40 to 50 words a minute).	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, as business expansion results in increased paperwork. Very good opportunities for competent typists, particularly those familiar with automatic typewriters and new kinds of word processing equipment.
Banking Occupations		
Bank Clerks (517,000)	Business courses helpful; often must pass clerical aptitude tests.	Excellent employment opportunities due to large replacement needs and faster than average growth as banking services expand. Best prospects for those trained in computer techniques.
Bank Tellers (270,000)	Trained on the job. Applicants with clerical experience preferred. Must be able to meet bonding standards.	Good employment opportunities due to large replacement needs and faster than average employment growth as banking services expand. Many openings will arise for part-time tellers to handle business during peak business hours.
Insurance Occupations		
Claim Representatives (125,000)	Trend is to require a college degree, but many firms accept persons without a diploma. Three-fourths of the States require licensed adjusters.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, in response to expanding insurance sales and resulting claims. Limited opportunities for adjusters specializing in automobile claims in States with no-fault insurance plans; favorable prospects for other types of adjusters. Less favorable prospects for claim examiners due to increased computer processing.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Administrative and Related Occupations		
Hotel Managers and Assistants (120,000)	Increasing emphasis on college education, though successful hotel experience is generally chief requirement.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as additional hotels and motels are built and chain and franchise operations spread. Best opportunities for those with degrees in hotel administration.
Industrial Traffic Managers (20,500)	High school education with experience acceptable, but college education in traffic management or transportation increasingly important.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations. Best opportunities for college graduates with a major in traffic management or transportation.
Service Occupations		
Cleaning and Related Occupations		
Pest Controllers (27,000)	Most learn on the job. Some States require written examinations.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Because pests reproduce rapidly and tend to develop resistance to pesticides, their control is a never-ending problem.
Protective and Related Service Occupations		
Firefighters (220,000)	Must be at least 18 and in good physical condition. Must pass a written intelligence test.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, in response to the growing need for fire protection and the replacement of volunteer fire companies by professional fire departments. Keen competition for jobs in urban areas; better opportunities in smaller communities.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Police Officers (480,000)	Generally must be 21 and a U.S. citizen. Local civil service regulations usually govern appointment.	Good prospects for those with college training in law enforcement. Women and minority applicants will be sought to make police departments more representative of the populations they serve.
State Police Officers (45,500)	Must be a U.S. citizen. State civil service regulations govern appointments.	Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, primarily due to a growing demand for officers to work in highway patrol.
Other Service Occupations		
Telephone Operators (390,000)	Courses in speech and business arithmetic important. Usually must pass physical examination.	Little or no change in employment is expected due to increased direct dialing, but thousands of openings will arise annually as a result of replacement needs.
Sales Occupations		
Automobile Salesworkers (130,000)	Most employers consider 21 the minimum age requirement but prefer applicants in their mid- or late-twenties. Usually trained on the job.	Employment is expected to grow as the demand for automobiles increases. However, employment may fluctuate from year to year because car sales are highly sensitive to economic conditions and consumer preferences.
Automobile Service Advisers (20,000)	Applicant at least 21 preferred. Auto repair experience frequently required. Trained on the job.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, as automobiles increase in number and complexity. Most openings in large dealerships, usually located in metropolitan areas.
Insurance Agents and Brokers (450,000)	College training is preferred but not essential. Courses in accounting, economics, finance, business law, and insurance useful. All agents and most brokers must obtain State licenses.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, as insurance sales continue to expand. Although selling is expected to remain competitive,ambitious people who enjoy sales work will find favorable opportunities as agents and brokers. Good prospects for underwriters.
Models (9,000)	Modeling school training usually preferred. Courses in art, speech, drama, fashion design, dancing, and salesmanship also useful.	Although employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, applicants are likely to face keen competition. The glamour of modeling attracts many more persons than are needed.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Real Estate Salesworkers and Brokers (400,000)	License necessary; a written test on regulations affecting real estate transactions must be passed.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, in response to the growing demand for housing and other properties. However, the highly competitive nature of the occupation will result in many beginners transferring to other fields of work after a short period of time.
Wholesale Trade Salesworkers (770,000)	Selling scientific or technical equipment often requires training beyond a high school education.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as wholesalers sell a wider variety of products and improve their customer services. Good opportunities for persons suited to the competitive nature of selling.
Construction Occupations		
Drywall Installers and Finishers (60,000)	On-the-job training and classroom instruction lasting 1½ to 2 years. High school or trade school courses in carpentry helpful.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to increases in construction activity. Best opportunities in metropolitan areas.
Electricians (Construction) (245,000)	A 4-year apprenticeship recommended, but many learn trade through job experience. Usually must be 18 years old.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as more electrical fixtures and wiring will be needed in homes, offices, and other buildings.
Elevator Constructors (19,000)	Must be at least 18 and in good physical condition. Requires about 4 years experience on the job, plus related classroom instruction.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, due to growth in the number of high-rise apartment and commercial buildings.
Glaziers (9,000)	Many learn trade informally, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended. Usually must be 18 years old.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as more glass is used in building design. Best opportunities in metropolitan areas where most glazing contractors are located.
Marble Setters, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers (40,000)	Many learn trade informally, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, due to the increasing use of competing materials such as carpeting, paving brick, and plastic coated wall board, which usually are installed by other skilled workers.
Operating Engineers (Construction Machinery Operators) (400,000)	Many learn through informal training and experience, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended. Usually must be 18 years old.	Employment is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations, due to increased activity in construction, highway maintenance, and materials movement in factories and mines.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Sheet-Metal Workers (65,000)	A 4-year apprenticeship recommended, though many learn on the job. Trade or correspondence school courses helpful.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the need for air-conditioning and heating ducts and other sheet-metal products in homes, stores, offices, and other buildings.
Occupations in Transportation Activities		
Air Transportation Occupations		
Flight Attendants (41,000)	Must be 19 years old, poised, resourceful; must meet certain physical standards. College background preferred.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, as the number of airline passengers increases. However, keen competition for available positions.
Reservation, Ticket, and Passenger Agents (56,000)	Some college training preferred. Classroom instruction and on-the-job training is provided.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to the anticipated increase in airline passengers. Nevertheless, applicants are likely to face keen competition because of the popularity of airline jobs.
Railroad Occupations		
Locomotive Engineers (37,000)	Vacancies are filled on a seniority basis by helpers who pass an examination covering the operating rules and regulations of a locomotive. Must pass physical examination.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, due to technological innovations which increase efficiency of freight movement. Most openings due to replacement needs.
Driving Occupations		
Intercity Busdrivers (25,000)	Must meet U.S. Department of Transportation standards; good hearing and eyesight required; must be at least 21; must pass comprehensive examination.	Little or no change in employment is expected. Applicants are likely to face keen competition for the openings created by replacement needs.
Scientific and Technical Occupations		
Technical Occupations		
Broadcast Technicians (22,000)	Must pass written examination for Federal Communications Commission Radio-telephone First Class Operator License for most jobs. Courses in math, science, and electronics useful. Technical school or college training advantageous for promotion.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, as new radio and television stations go on the air and as cable television stations broadcast more of their own programs.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Mechanics and Repairers		
Business Machine Repairers (65,000)	Usually trained on the job or in manufacturers' training schools. Basic knowledge of electricity and electronics advantageous.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations. Opportunities particularly favorable for those with training in electronics.
Computer Service Technicians (50,000)	Some post-high school training in electronics usually required. Armed forces preparation helpful.	Employment is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations, due to the increased use of computers.
Instrument Repairers (110,000)	Training may be obtained on the job, in apprenticeship (usually 4-years), in technical institutes and junior colleges, or at Armed Forces technical school. High school courses in math and science, including electronics, useful.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, because of the anticipated increased use of instruments for energy conservation and exploration, air and water pollution monitoring, medical diagnosis, and other areas.
Health Occupations		
Dental Occupations		
Dental Laboratory Technicians (32,000)	Training may be obtained on the job, in vocational high school, or in junior college. Manual dexterity needed.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, in response to the increasing demand for artificial dentures. Very good opportunities for graduates of approved programs.
Medical Technologist, Technician, and Assistant Occupations		
Electrocardiograph (EKG) Technicians (11,000)	Most training on the job, but some colleges and universities offer EKG courses.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, because of growing reliance on electrocardiograms in diagnosis and physical examinations.
Medical Assistants (220,000)	Most training may be obtained on the job. High schools, vocational institutes, and junior colleges offer vocational training programs.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, in response to the growth in the number of physicians. Excellent opportunities, particularly for graduates of accredited junior college programs.
Medical Laboratory Workers (175,000)	A medical laboratory assistant usually needs only a high school education and on-the-job training. A technician usually needs one or more years of training beyond high school. A technologist usually must complete college and a specialized training program in medical technology.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as physicians make wider use of laboratory facilities. However, applicants may face competition for choice positions.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Other Health Occupations		
Dispensing Opticians (17,000)	Training may be obtained on the job, in apprenticeship, in vocational school, or junior college.	Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, in response to the growing demand for prescription lenses. Best opportunities for those with associate degrees in opticianry.
Art, Design, and Communications-Related Occupations		
Design Occupations		
Display Workers (34,000)	Most learn on the job. Artistic ability helpful. College training improves advancement opportunities.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the construction of additional stores and the increased emphasis on window and interior displays.

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Foundries Coremakers Molders Patternmakers	1875-2	_____	_____
Machining Occupations All-Round Machinists Instrument Makers (Mechanical) Machine Tool Operators Setup Workers (Machine Tools) Tool-and Die Makers	1875-3	_____	_____
Printing and Publishing Bookbinders Composing Room Occupations Electrotypers and Stereotypers Lithographic Occupations Photoengravers Printing Press Operators and Assistants	1875-4	_____	_____
Blue-Collar Worker Supervisors	1875-7	_____	_____
Forge Shop Occupations	1875-9	_____	_____
Stationary Engineers Boiler Tenders	1875-12	_____	_____
Bookkeeping Workers Office Machine Operators	1875-15	_____	_____
Collection Workers	1875-17	_____	_____
File Clerks	1875-18	_____	_____

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Receptionists	1875-19	_____	_____
Statistical Clerks	1875-21	_____	_____
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	1875-22	_____	_____
Banking Bank Clerks Bank Tellers Bank Officers	1875-24	_____	_____
Insurance Claim Representatives Underwriters Acturaries Insurance Agents and Brokers	1875-25	_____	_____
Industrial Traffic Managers Purchasing Agents	1875-31	_____	_____
Pest Controllers	1875-36	_____	_____
Firefighters	1875-44	_____	_____
Police Officers State Police Officers	1875-46	_____	_____
Automobile Salesworkers	1875-50	_____	_____
Real Estate Salesworkers and Brokers	1875-52	_____	_____
Wholesale Trade Salesworkers	1875-55	_____	_____
Models	1875-56	_____	_____
Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Marble Setters, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers	1875-58	_____	_____
Carpenters, Painters and Paperhangers Glaziers	1875-59	_____	_____
Drywall Installers and Finishers	1875-62	_____	_____
Electricians (Construction)	1875-63	_____	_____
Elevator Constructors Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing Iron Workers, Riggers, and Machine Movers	1875-64	_____	_____
Operating Engineers	1875-66	_____	_____
Roofers Sheet-Metal Workers	1875-68	_____	_____

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Civil Aviation Air Traffic Controllers Airplane Mechanics Airplane Pilots Flight Attendants Reservation, Ticket, and Passenger Agents	1875-69		
Railroads Brake Operators Conductors Locomotive Engineers Shop Trades Signal Department Workers Station Agents Telegraphers, Telephoners, and Tower Operators Track Workers	1875-71		
Driving Occupations Intercity Busdrivers Local Transit Busdrivers Local Truckdrivers Long Distance Truckdrivers Route Drivers Taxicab Drivers	1875-72		
Telephone Telephone Craft Occupations Central Office Equipment Installers Line Installers and Cable Splicers Telephone and PBX Installers and Repairers Telephone Operators	1875-81		
Automobile Service Occupations Automobile Body Repairers Automobile Mechanics Truck and Bus Mechanics Automobile Service Advisers Automobile Parts Counter Workers Gasoline Service Station Attendants Automobile Painters	1875-82		
Business Machine Repairers Computer Service Technicians	1875-87		
Instrument Repairers	1875-92		
Dental Occupations Dentists Dental Assistants Dental Hygienists Dental Laboratory Technicians	1875-101		

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Medical Technologist, Technician and Assistant Occupations Electrocardiograph Technicians Electroencephalographic Technicians Medical Assistants Operating Room Technicians Radiologic (X-Ray) Technologists Respiratory Therapy Workers	1875-105	_____	_____
Dispensing Opticians Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	1875-109	_____	_____
Display Workers	1875-123	_____	_____
Radio and TV Broadcasting Radio and TV Announcers Broadcast Technicians	1875-148	_____	_____
Hotels Bellhops and Bell Captains Front Office Clerks Housekeepers and Assistants Managers and Assistants	1875-152	_____	_____

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